

Reveal Cabinet Member Advertised for Strikebreakers Against AFL Machinists

PORTLAND, Ore.

The advertisement for strikebreakers, reproduced here, appeared in the Portland Oregonian last Sunday and was sponsored by Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior in President Eisenhower's Cabinet.

McKay is the owner of the Chevrolet-Cadillac agency that bears his name in Salem, Ore. Members of Lodge 1506, AFL International Association of Machinists, are on strike against

what they say are McKay management's demands that would cost each worker some 25 cents an hour.

McKay's advertisement for strikebreakers came after he personally walked through the Machinists' picket line. McKay is one of the three General Motors men in the President's Cabinet. The others are Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who came into government directly from the GM presidency, and

EXPERIENCED mechanics, bodymen, polish men. Only top-quality men wanted. Union membership not necessary. Strike now in process. Permanent employment. General Motors training in Chevrolet and Cadillac available. A real opportunity for ambitious men who want to advance. Top earnings assured. Guarantee with percentage.

DOUGLAS MCKAY CHEVROLET CO.
510 N. Commercial St.
Salem, Oregon

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, a GM dealer. The IAM local has had an

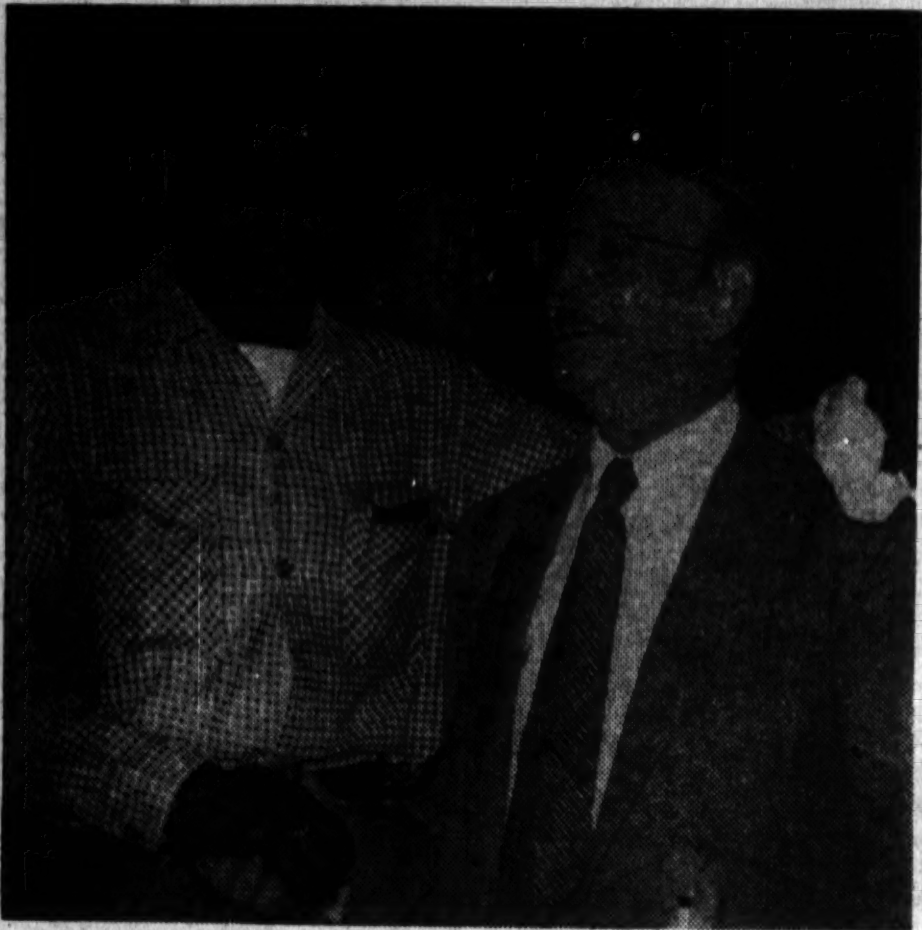
agreement with McKay's agency since 1948. Its members were forced out on strike after more than a year of fruitless bargaining with management while the nominal top man was in Washington handling the Eisenhower administration's giveaway program.

McKay and his colleagues running the agency wanted these things from the union in a contract renewal, according to the IAM: give up seniority rights,

abandon the union shop, do away with overtime rules, scrap the 40-hour week guarantee, give up three paid holidays and pay for half the cost of overall cleaning formerly paid entirely by the company.

The cost of all these concessions, the union said, would average about 25 cents hourly per man. The union, meanwhile, was asking a 15-cent hourly raise and a paid welfare plan.

HANDSHAKE, TEARS OF JOY



EDWARD BROWN, freed by a Philadelphia Court after three year fight for asylum against return to a Georgia chain-gang, could not restrain tears of joy as he shook hands with his attorney, David Levinson. Brown, 41, was freed when Gov. George M. Leader recalled an extradition signed by former Gov. John S. Fine.

In freeing Brown, despite adverse rulings in local, state and federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court, Gov. Leader set an example for other governors faced with requests for return of Negro escapees from southern chain-gangs.

Gov. Averell Harriman, is confronted with a similar case in that of Florida chain-gang refugee Willie H. Reid. Reid's extradition warrant was hastily signed by Gov. Harriman last Feb. 23, before New York officials had a chance to study the case. Now the Governor is being asked to recall his warrant in the light of the frame-up trial received in Lake County, Fla., and the cruel and unusual punishment he underwent for nearly two years on the chain gang.

Harriman Witchhunt Into Camps Starts Here

Following on the hasty retreat of the Walter Committee attack on the theatre, State Senator Edward P. Larkin, chairman of the joint legislative committee on charitable and philanthropic organizations, announced the beginning today of witchhunt hearings on "communism" in summer camps and resorts in New York State.

The three day public inquiry, slated to begin at 11 a.m. today in the New York County Courthouse, 60 Centre St., will cover eleven organizations. Forty-five witnesses have been called.

Sen. Larkin Nassau Republican, said his committee has been investigating the subversive influences of basking in the sun, dipping in the lakes and walking in the woods for a year.

In a red-baiting statement he said the Communists have established and maintain summer resorts in New York State for the indoctrination of young people and the subversion of adults to their conspiracy to overthrow our government.

FURRIERS OPEN MEETINGS ON MERGER DEVELOPMENTS

The first of a week-long series of local membership meetings on the latest developments in the butcher-fur merger will take place at 5 p.m. when the fur nailers' local meets to hear a report.

The meeting will take place at the headquarters of Furriers Joint Council, 250 West 26 St.

The meeting were called by Abe Feinglass, director of the Fur-Leather Division of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher

Workmen, now designated as receiver over the council.

The finishers' local will meet tomorrow at Manhattan Center while the Fur Floor Workers locals meets in the council's headquarters.

The furriers will discuss the reason for the purge of 11 elected fur union leaders, postponement of the Council's elections and other developments connected with George Meany's pressure of the Amalgamated for a purge of the fur and leather division.

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Fear Epidemics In Flood's Wake

Thousands of persons already caught in the tragic grip of the worst flood ever to strike the eastern seaboard battled for survival yesterday against new enemies—critical

watershortages, food spoilage and threats of disease epidemics. The death toll in the flood disaster soared past the 150 mark. There were fears that more bodies would be disclosed when the flood waters receded further.

The largest number of dead were counted in Pennsylvania, where 91 bodies were recovered. Other figures were: Massachusetts, 19; Rhode Island, one; Delaware, one; Connecticut, 30; New York, four; New Jersey, six; and Virginia, two, for a total of 154.

Damage estimates soared well into the billions of dollars.

This was the situation:

WATER SHORTAGES—Broken water mains and backed up polluted flood waters caused short-

ages of drinking water in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts disaster areas. Water purification units were shipped to Scranton, Pa., and Hartford, Conn., for distribution to stricken towns. All residents of disaster areas were advised to boil water before using it.

FOOD SPOILAGE—Electricity failures in the worst-hit sections caused tons of frozen food to thaw and threatened dairy products with spoilage. The Army sent ice-making units to Connecticut for use by hospitals and dairies, and shipped 12,000 C. rations to the

state to help feed evacuated families.

DISEASE THREATS—Accompanying the food and water crises were fears that typhoid or other diseases might strike. Anti-typhoid serum was rushed into eastern Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Water purifying tablets were provided by the Army and an army plane sprayed a wide area of Pennsylvania and New Jersey with DDT.

An estimated 400,000 persons live in the Connecticut area beset with shortages.

No lives were lost in Putnam, Conn., near Hartford, but that town of 9,000 population suffered the loss of its three major industries in fires. A textile mill, magnesium plant and button factory that gave the town its economic life-blood all were wiped out.

The situation in other flood-stricken states shaped up as follows:

Massachusetts—A roasting hot sun dried out flooded areas like a giant blotter and residents mopped up in the face of hunger and deprivation. There was no electricity or drinking water and only scant food supplies in Charlton, which had been plastered with 20 feet of mud deposited by a torrent from a broken dam.

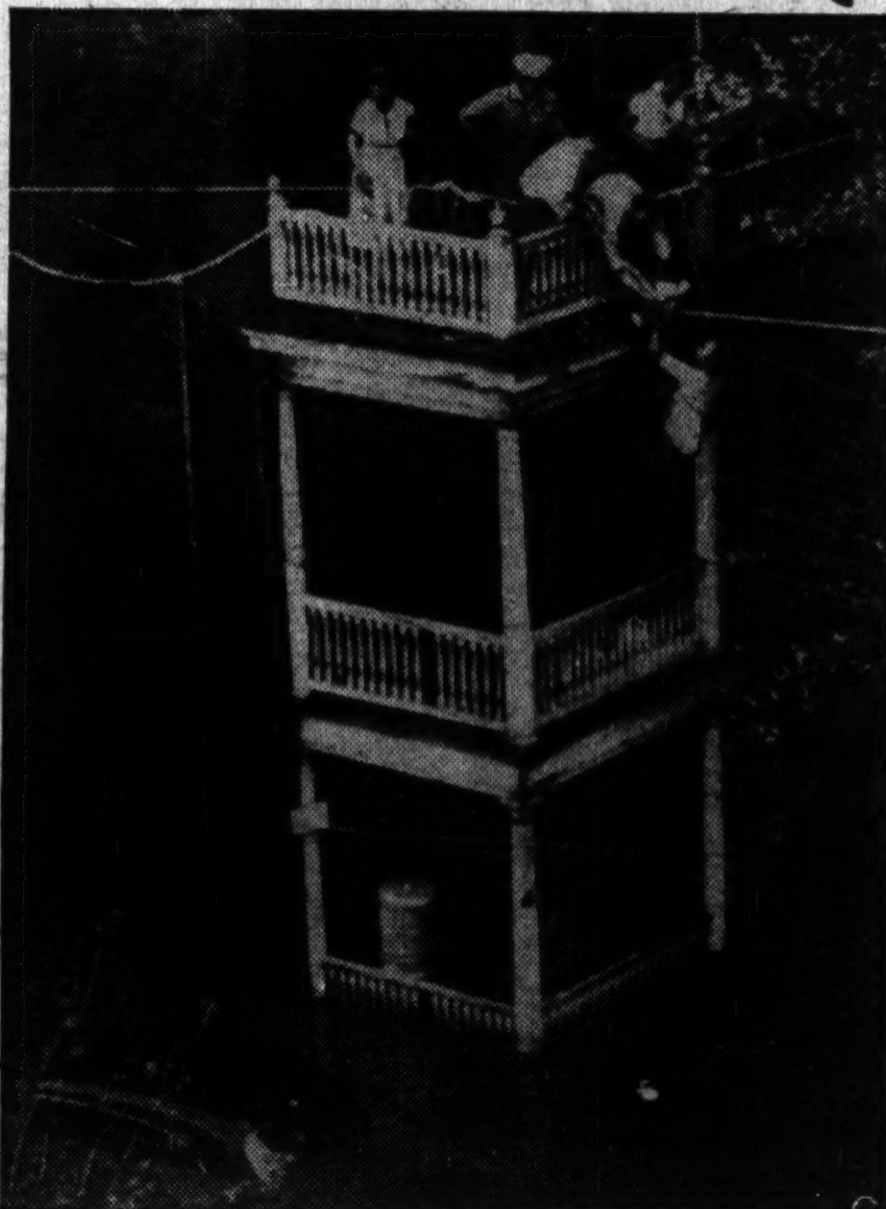
Rhode Island—Helicopter pilots reported they had rescued about 900 persons from flood waters. Some were plucked from trees or rooftops. Others were swimming or floating on debris.

Pennsylvania—Survivors searched for bodies left by receding waters. The worst disaster of the flood occurred when Camp Davis, near Stroudsburg, was washed away. Of 46 persons in the camp, only nine were known to have survived.

New Jersey—An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 persons had fled their homes, aided by 30,000 civilian defense workers. The Delaware River was receding rapidly.

Sheila McCabe, 14, of Washington, D. C., was one of a group of children whose parents brought them home from Camp Nitemus,

(Continued on Page 8)



BABY is handed down to a fireman on a breeches buoy as flood inundates home at Hartford, Conn. Father hands down child as mother looks down at flooded family car from porch. Entire family was marooned.

AFL Electrical Workers Hail Idea of Soviet Visits

The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has welcomed the Geneva conference and the idea of exchange visits between American and Soviet delegations.

An editorial appearing in the August issue of the Electrical Workers Journal declares that "it is a good and encouraging sign when these leaders meet and talk it over and try to find the answer—the answer that lies at the conference table and not in an atomic bomb."

Another editorial greets the exchange visits of farm delegations in the U. S. and Soviet Union.

"If our people can go to Russia and walk among the Russian people, if Soviet delegates can come here and talk to farmers in Iowa and housewives in South Dakota and businessmen in Oklahoma, gradually the walls of hate and suspicion and fear which divide our peoples will be torn down."

The Journal editorial on Geneva was written before the Summit conference took place. The writer, in mentioning this, said he "would like to go on record as saying right now" that "no meeting is ever a failure, when men are willing to meet and try to work out a solution to their common problems."

"Most of the men and we hope all of the men—meeting in Geneva, are men meeting in good faith, men who want to resolve their differences and want to do it without bloodshed. That point in itself is a great accomplishment."

"Men and women, the world over, are essentially the same. They have the same longing for survival and peace and food to eat and vision of a better life for themselves and their children."

"Some of that universal feeling must necessarily 'rub off' on the leaders of various countries. We are even optimistic enough to believe that in the last analysis, the

will of the people triumphs."

Although the editorials do not specifically ask for exchange of trade union delegations, it would appear to be included in the general welcome the Journal offers to the idea of exchange visits.

The Journal reminds its readers of "not so many years ago, when our soldiers met the Russians in Germany in the last days of World War II. They got along well—there was no hatred between them."

"Reports of the visit of the Soviet delegation here have been filled with accounts of little things. The Russians like our iced tea.

They like the way our American women fry chicken.

"They are pleased with the efficiency of our ballpoint pens which can be purchased for 29 cents. They were delighted as children at the concoctions offered at a typical ice cream bar. They found our people kindly and friendly."

"The little things they have commented on speak volumes. They tell us, and the Russian people and the world, that Americans aren't so bad."

"These little things spell hope. May they be continued and spell peace."

Russians Get Tumultuous Welcome in San Francisco

By STEVE MURDOCK

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail) Ten Soviet farm experts set off for California's rich agricultural valleys August 17 after a tumultuous reception at the San Francisco airport. Vladimir Matskevitch, Soviet first deputy Minister of Agriculture, expressed gratitude for the welcome and paid homage to Luther Burbank, famed California horticulturist.

Speaking in Russian, the head of the Soviet delegation told an excited welcoming crowd of 250 persons that the name of Luther Burbank is "cherished in our fatherland" for his contributions to agriculture.

Standing shirt-sleeved in the chill of a typically foggy San Francisco summer evening, Matskevitch voiced on behalf of the whole Soviet delegation its "hearty gratitude to all the citizens of California, especially those who have welcomed the Soviet-delegation so warmly here."

VOICES PLEASURE
The delegation, he said, was "taking great pleasure" from the opportunity of visiting a state so "widely famed for the intensification and widely diversified nature of its agriculture."

He made this comment with some difficulty amid a jostling crowd in the concourse of the airport while photographers' lights flashed, children pressed forward to present flowers, reporters jostled for room in which to take notes and spectators jabbered excitedly.

The delegation came in out of the searing heat of the Midwest on United Air Lines flight 723, an airplane named Tacoma, and moved directly after the brief welcoming ceremony into the Greyhound bus that will be their means of transportation until they fly eastward again out of Los Angeles airport on Sunday afternoon.

BREAD AND SALT

They were greeted as they came down the plane's gangway by Michael Shapovalov of Palo Alto, elderly leader in the Bay Area Russian community, who carried



VLADIMIR MATSKEVITCH (right), head of the Soviet farm delegation is greeted at San Francisco's airport by Michael Shapovalov (left), on behalf of Russian-Americans in the California city. Matskevitch is being presented with the traditional token of greeting, bread and salt.

a traditional Russian greeting for personages of importance — a round loaf of rye bread on a lace napkin with a silver container of salt in the top of it.

Signs in both English and Russian carried by the welcoming crowd proclaimed "For Peace and Friendship," "Peace to the World" and "Welcome to California."

To a number of the children who presented him with flowers Matskevitch gave small medals. Among those so honored was Mark Lapin, 11, of San Francisco.

Despite the plea of John Strohm, agricultural editor and writer from Woodstock, Ill., who is in charge of the tour, the delegates were tired and wanted to

get some rest before today's travels, reporters, followed them to the Mark Hopkins hotel in the vain hope of catching them in some such spot as the hotel's Top of the Mark bar.

Individual letters of greeting from the American-Russian Institute, signed by Dr. Holland Roberts, local chairman, were waiting for the delegates when they checked in at the hotel.

They also received copies of the Friendship Book compiled two years ago by the Institute as an expression of the people's desire for peace.

Return Fishermen

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—The USSR returned 76 Japanese to Nemuro in northern Japan yesterday. The Mainichi newspaper reported that 66 were fishermen seized in waters between Hokkaido and Soviet-held territory and 10 were seamen from a salmon vessel who were rescued at sea by Soviet patrol boats.

Insist on Fight

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—Police rushed to restore order at the Masuyama barber shop last night when a free-for-all broke out.

Someone had switched the television set from the baseball game to a boxing bout.

156 Fishermen Drown

KUSHIRO, Japan, Aug. 21.—The Maritime Safety Office reported today that 156 Japanese fishermen have drowned and 234 are missing so far in the North Pacific salmon and trout season.

Phila. Bulletin Greet Soviet Cut in Armed Forces

The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" greeted the Soviet Union's announcement of an intended 640,000-man reduction in its armed forces as being "a hopeful move toward disarmament."

If a similar reduction were made in U. S. defense expenditures, the "Bulletin" said editorially on Aug. 15, it would amount to "six or seven billion dollars a year, or enough for a sizable tax cut."

Although it expressed scepticism which it attributed to "10 years of cold war," the "Bulletin" said "The Russian move does revive hope that an armament race can be avoided. The burden of huge armies lies heavily on all nations. Men by the millions are taken out

of their normal occupations, and taxes to pay for their upkeep keep noses to the grindstone. Tension cannot be relaxed while millions of armed men stand at attention."

It continued by saying that "substantial progress" had resulted from Geneva "that the Russians and Americans can talk to each other without belligerent gestures or words."

The editorial concluded: "The path to peace is a long one and its last milestone has not been passed. But the world appears at last to be on that road. That is a genuine achievement, and to measure how far we have gone it is only necessary to remember that a year ago such progress would have seemed wishful thinking."

EUROPE SECURITY URGED AS STEP TO GERMANY UNITY

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

BERLIN.—The East German Government has declared that before the two parts of Germany were reunited an European collective security plan must be created and the Paris agreements and NATO must be annulled.

Speaking on behalf of his government, Premier Otto Grotewohl told Parliament that the first necessity was a further reduction of international tension. To this end a system of European collective security must be created.

The two parts of Germany must come together, step by step, until reunification were achieved. Discussions between East and West Germany, he suggested should be initiated on:

- Systematic reduction of tension between the two parts of the country and an end of the cold war in Germany;
- Extension of economic and trading relations;
- Extension of cultural relations, including the exchange of delegations, and
- Improvement of travel facilities between East and West Germany.

He assured the crowded House that his government was ready at any time to negotiate with the appropriate West German authorities on the above points or on any other proposals.

Possibly the greatest applause of his hour-long declaration came toward the end when he said that the government of the German Democratic Republic would do everything to make the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' conference in October a success.

It belived East and West Germany should present a common standpoint, but if the Bonn government persisted in its anti-national attitude then the German Democratic Republic would "independently and alone represent the German people's interests at Geneva."

Geneva, he told Parliament, had shown that the policy of strength was no way to solve international problems. "Relaxation, understand-

ing and coming together, that is the motto of Geneva; that must and can also be the motto for Germany."

Grotewohl said: "Only when security has been achieved against any new aggression of the German imperialists and against the use of elections for aggressive purposes, are really true democratic elections possible in the whole of Germany."

"There can be no reunification of Germany at the cost of the East German workers and their interests. The workers of the German Democratic Republic will never sacrifice their achievements—secured by ten years hard work."

"Let me assure you that any speculations on an exclusion of the German Democratic Republic or the liquidation of its social, economic and political achievements are not worth a tinker's cuss."

Drug Cure Seen for Cancer by 1975

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 21.—There will be a cure for cancer by 1975, Dr. B. R. Baker of the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, Ala., predicted last night.

"Drugs for the cure of the major types of cancer will be found within the next 20 years," Baker told the seventh summer seminar on the chemistry of natural products at the University of New Brunswick.

China-Albania Pact

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—China and Albania have reached an agreement on the 1956 executive plan for Sino-Albanian cultural cooperation, Radio Peking said today.

Envoy Returning

LIMOGES, France, Aug. 21.—When farmer Roberto Vincenzotto heard a commotion in his chicken house he rushed out to find a 15-foot boa constrictor escaping with a five-pound chicken.



SUPREME COURT JUSTICE William Douglas (right), who is visiting the Soviet Union, talks with members of the American farm delegation now touring Russian farms. Douglas, shown at the Kaganovich collective farm in Tashkent, talks with William Lambert (left), head of the U. S. group, and K. H. Tursonkhov, collective farm chairman.

Charges Chinese Student Was Held Here 3 Years Against Will

LONDON, Aug. 21. — Peking Radio charged today that the United States is using visa restrictions to keep Chinese students in America from returning to their homeland.

The return to China of Chinese students now in the United States has been one of the problems discussed at the Geneva conference between the United States and Chinese ambassadors the past three weeks.

The Chinese Radio broadcast an interview with Tu Lien Yao, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who charged that the United States had "forbidden" him to "return to my wife and four children" on the pretext of visa irregularities.

The broadcast said that the Pennsylvania graduate said he was detained "for three and a half years" by the U. S. Immigration Authorities who "are using their control of visas to keep Chinese students from going home."

The broadcast said that Tu Lien Yao was arrested in 1952 just before he was to leave the United States and return to China.

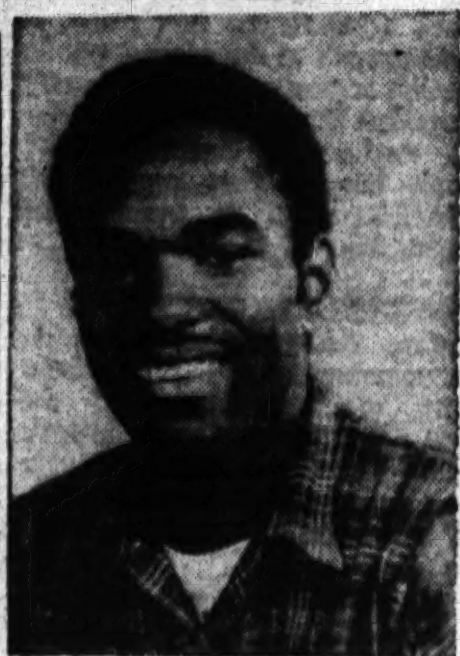
Roosevelt Ward, Negro Youth Leader, Joins "Worker" Staff

The Daily Worker takes pleasure in announcing that Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader, has joined its reportorial staff.

Ward is a member of the National Council of the Labor Youth League. Arrested by federal officials in Louisiana in 1951, his conviction was overturned, after wide protests, in the United States Supreme Court. Louisiana officials had tried to frame him on a draft evasion charge, based on his moving to New York, even though his activities and address here were public information.

Ward was born in 1930 on a sugar and rice plantation at Burnside, La. He attended public school in New Orleans and graduated from Xavier University Preparatory, a Catholic high school, in 1946, after winning varsity letters in football and track.

He played freshman football at the University of Michigan, which he attended for a year. He attended the World Youth Festival in Budapest in 1949, has been



WARD

chairman of the Harlem Labor Youth League, and has worked at various occupations including printing trades and dock worker.

Ward has also written dramatic sketches, several of which have been performed.

Open Fighting on as Moroccans Attack French at 14 Points

ALGEIRS, Algeria, Aug. 21. — The death toll in the open North African warfare against the French rose today to 725 and French armored and air forces were rushed to Central Morocco where a new uprising exploded.

Moroccan nationalists and French troops in the important phosphate mining center of Khoribga, 75 miles southwest of Casablanca, were locked in battle and immediate casualties were not known.

The new fighting erupted in the wild Atlas Mountain region of Morocco which the French feared may become the center of Moroccan resistance just as the rugged Aures Mountains are the heart of the resistance area in Algeria.

Khouribga is 20 miles down the highway from Oued Zem, where one hundred persons died yesterday.

The semi-official French Press Agency (AFP) reported that the bodies of 459 Algerians were counted in the Department of Constantine in Algeria after the insurgent "Army of God" attacked French forces in 14 strategic towns and cities.

The AFP also reported that 69 French soldiers, police and civilians died in the battle with the rebels in Algeria.

In Casablanca today, police and troops anxiously watched as an angry crowd of 15,000 Moroccans followed the funeral cortege of eight persons killed there yesterday.

The uprising in Algeria began with coordinated attacks in 14

Bovine Habit

PONDERS END, England, Aug. 21. — Firemen rescued a cow last night from an aqueduct on which it had become marooned. The same firemen rescued the same cow from the same aqueduct twice in one week last year.

Geneva Atom Parley Ends On Note of Cooperation

The 2,000 scientists and political advisors from 72 lands who attended the historic atoms-for-peace conference ended their meeting Saturday with a common determination to advance the relaxation of international tensions still further.

Hutchins noted, however, that "in some particulars the atmosphere is better than it was five years ago."

The Fund head, discussing the present status of civil liberties, declared that "the Cold War has thrown the whole subject into unusual disorder. A political party in this country has been identified with the 'enemy.' Those associated with this party have therefore come under suspicion as an imminent danger to the state."

"In view of the weapons now available and of the examples of subversion that other countries have offered, the danger has seemed great, though often mysterious and intangible. It has appeared that the peril to the country could be dealt with only by methods that drastically departed from those which have characterized Anglo-American jurisprudence."

"The range of suspected persons has been enormously extended by resort to guilt by association. The evidence offered to show that a man is a danger to American institutions has often been farcically remote."

"The treatment accorded suspected persons in Congressional investigations and administrative hearings has not always been that contemplated by the Sixth Amendment. A kind of continuous propaganda and social pressure has been kept up that has tended to suppress conscientious non-conformity."

"Political advantage has accrued from claiming that others were indifferent to the threat of communism. The result has been that governmental officers, university presidents, and ordinary citizens have felt it necessary to exhibit inordinate anxiety on this score."

"The Fund for the Republic takes no position on these matters, beyond affirming its faith in the principles upon which our government is founded, as set forth

in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The Fund does believe, however, that the American people, who must take a position on these matters,

should pay attention to them and be adequately informed about them. The object of the Fund is to help supply the requisite information."

U. S. Farmers Report Things Hard in USSR But Improving

BERLIN, Aug. 21. — Russian farmers may have little more than the "bare necessities" of life but are content because they are living better than ever before, a group of American farmers reported today after a five-week tour of Soviet agricultural areas.

However, the Americans agreed that the Russian farmers were content because things appeared to be improving and will continue to improve.

"Each year they think they are having it better than ever before," Owen said. "Contentment is a psychological matter and they appear to be content."

Russian-born agricultural products distributor J. M. Kleiner, of Nampa, Idaho, said that the Russians "conditions are improving a lot. The Russians have done a lot since World War II."

"DISTORTED VIEW"

The average Russian farmer appears extremely friendly, but has a distorted view of the United States, American aims, capitalism and particularly the American way of life, the Americans said.

The 12 American farmers covered 10,000 miles on their tour while a group of Soviet farmers was making a similar visit to the United States. The exchange was made on a suggestion by the Des Moines (Ia.) Register in a comment on Soviet Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev's praise of American farmers.

The Americans who arrived here from Moscow criticized the

Soviet in a friendly way for inefficient use of farm labor, outmoded farm machinery and lack of incentives.

Eleven of the farmers arrived in Berlin today. The 12th arrived yesterday.

At a news conference they said they found the Russian farmers had inadequate housing, plumbing, transportation and few luxuries. They said the Russians must work for days to get goods that an American would earn in a few hours.

"There is a general lack of conveniences and the difference between America and the Soviet Union is tremendous," he said.

All the American delegation agreed that the Russians had a long way to go before they catch up with the United States.

Baptist Head Says Religion Free in Soviet

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Adams, president of the Baptist World Alliance returned to the U. S. over the weekend after touring the Soviet Union with three other Baptist ministers.

Dr. Adams before leaving Moscow said the Russians "certainly have full freedom of worship." Dr. Adams traveled 3,500 miles in the USSR together with the Revs. V. Carney Hargroves of Philadelphia, Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago and Arnold C. Ohrn of Washington.

"What impressed us most," Dr. Adams said, "was the enthusiasm and sincerity of the communicants—there are 500,000 Baptists in Russia—and the surprising number of young men and women in the churches. Naturally, older women make up the majority of the congregations, but that is the same rule in the U. S. Every service we attended—in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa—there were large numbers of young people who seemed sincere worshippers."

The four American Baptist Ministers preached in Soviet churches almost every night during their two weeks in the USSR.

Congressmen in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 21. — Two U. S. Republican congressmen, here on a two-visit, said today they came to Moscow to "test Russia's new look."

Reps. Joseph F. Holt of California and John J. Rhodes of Arizona arrived here yesterday from Leningrad.

Also visiting Moscow was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) who arrived last night in time to join a farewell banquet given by the Soviets for a visiting group of American farmers.

Status of Liberties Is Still Cause For Alarm, Says Fund for Republic

Robert M. Hutchins, President of the Fund for the Republic, declared in the Fund's first report yesterday that "the misunderstanding of civil liberties, the indifference to them, and the violations of them, to which we too easily grow accustomed, are still such

During the two weeks of scientific sessions the scientists exchange atomic knowledge and discussed the harnessing of atomic energy to power production, medicine and agriculture.

President Eisenhower had urged that the work of the conference continue and at the last session conference chairman Homi J. Bhabha read a message from Soviet premier Bulganin. The Soviet message was greeted with tumultuous applause. Bulganin said:

"The International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy now drawing to a close in Geneva is a significant step toward the establishment of international cooperation in the most important field of the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

"The exchange of views and information which has taken place at the conference represents a valuable contribution to further scientific and technical progress in this field."

"This conference will undoubtedly serve the cause of peace and make for a further relaxation of international tension."

"The Soviet government congratulates all those taking part in the conference on the success achieved and expresses hope that

the international cooperation in the field of peaceful utilization of atomic energy which has been so successfully inaugurated at this conference will be continued through the regular convening of similar meetings of scientists from all countries."

Professor Bhabha, a distinguished physicist from India reminded the delegates of President Eisenhower's message expressing a similar hope "to continue this great beginning in international cooperation."



HUTCHINS

It was also revealed at the close of the conference that the British scientists headed by Sir John Cockcroft have been invited to visit the USSR and inspect its atomic installations.

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission hailed at the end of the conference in which old lines of communication have been reopened among men who have not been able to communicate with one another for many years. Their exchange of hopes and ideas will have a direct bearing on the health, comfort and progress of human living."

Chairman Bhabha said the conference "will inevitably have far-reaching political consequences . . . and in organizing this conference the nations of the world have taken an irreversible step forward, a step from which there is no retreat."

Both American and Soviet delegations stressed what help they were giving to less developed countries in promoting their atomic energy installations. The Soviet spokesman told of helping China and the East European peoples democracies set up reactors and other atomic energy establishments for peaceful purposes.

Former California Attorney General Files Appeal in Smith Act Case

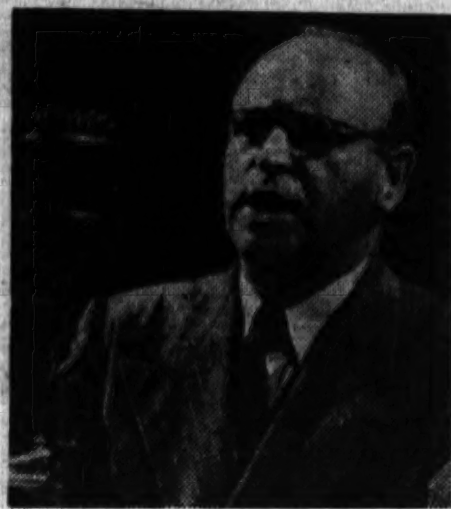
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Robert W. Kenny, former attorney general of California, who was associate counsel in the celebrated Schneiderman citizenship case of 1943 has asked the Supreme Court to review William Schneiderman's conviction under the Smith Act.

Kenny was among Schneiderman's counsel during his citizenship trial, and then was associated with Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, in successful appeal of the case to the Supreme Court in 1943.

The present petition, filed by Kenny and Atty. Benjamin Dreyfus, cited the Supreme Court's 1943 decision as the chief ground for reversing the Smith Act conviction.

The petition argued that the issue of advocacy of "force and violence" by Schneiderman had been litigated in 1943 and decided in favor of the defendant, and could not be tried again under the principle of "res judicata."

In 1943, the high court, in reversing a lower court's decision to revoke Schneiderman's citizen-



Schneiderman

ship, said:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the (Communist) party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible

counter-overthrow once the party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time because of peculiar circumstances constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

The present petition points to the fact that the chief evidence in both cases were the same books expounding Marxist-Leninist theory, and that it was from these books, together with Schneiderman's own testimony, that the high court has concluded that it was not proven that Schneiderman or the party advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Schneiderman's appeal was filed simultaneously with appeals in behalf of his 13 co-defendants who were convicted under the Smith Act in a six-month trial in Los Angeles in 1952.

Al Richmond and Philip M. Connelly were represented in a separate petition by Augustin Donovan, vice president of the State Bar of California. The other defendants were represented by the original trial attorneys, Norman Leonard, Ben Margolis, Alexander H. Schullman, A. L. Wirin and Leo Brandon, Jr.

NOURSE SEES DANGER OF DOWN SPIRAL

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21 (FP).—Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisors in the Truman administration, warned an educational conference here the nation may be facing "a downward spiral which might get out of hand."

Nourse, a strong believer in government action to control economic trends, spoke at a conference on economic education at Goucher College. He told his listeners that since 75 percent of high school graduates go directly into the labor force from school, they should be given "sound and wholesome attitudes growing out of proper understanding of our economic system."

Although he generally put the most favorable possible interpretation on economic developments while in office, Nourse never went in for the sort of "prosperity unlimited" propaganda which has characterized the Eisenhower administration. He told the listeners the most important economic areas where era change may take place are "the auto and related steel industry, the housing industry and agriculture."

Cutting taxes may not do much to change matters, he said. Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, on the other hand, frequently refers to the importance of 1954 tax reductions in stimulating the business pickup of 1955. Likewise, spokesmen for organized labor has urged that taxes be reduced to stimulate mass purchasing power.

Truman to Make 3 Pre-1956 Speeches

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 21.—Former President Harry Truman said here he will hit the pre-campaign trail later this month with some "give them hell" type speeches.

"The country is never in safe hands unless Democrats are at the helm," he declared.

Victory for the Democratic Party can be expected regardless of the standard bearer for either side, he asserted. He said he would campaign for "any nominee" the party chooses.

He will speak at French Lick, Ind., Aug. 27; Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 29 and Detroit on Labor Day.

NAACP Hails Retreat in Georgia

The NAACP took favorable note of the action of the Georgia Board of Education last week rescinding resolutions aimed at teachers who belong to the NAACP or who in any way approve of school integration.

The education board's move was described by Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches as "a major victory for the [Georgia NAACP] State Conference and other citizens in [Georgia] who openly opposed the Board of Education's ridiculous action."

In a letter to W. W. Law, acting president of the Georgia State NAACP, Current asserted:

"The backing down on the part of the Board, and especially on the part of Attorney General Eugene Cook, upon whose advice the Board acted in the first place, is an outgrowth of the adverse public reaction engendered by the Board's misguided attempt to deprive Negro teachers of their livelihood simply because they support the NAACP's effort to uphold the Constitution of the U. S."

DESEGREGATION GROWS

More desegregation plans in the communities of those southern states which had awaited the May 31 Supreme Court decision before initiating interracial schools came to light in this week's NAACP check on the southern situation.

School integration also was shown to be proceeding in another state, West Virginia, which had begun, but not finished, the process last year.

In the Southeast, desegregation was announced for the schools of Newport, Pineville and Daviess

County, Kentucky, as well as for Chapel Hill, N. C., Cecil County, Maryland and Wood, Marion and Harrison counties in West Virginia.

The towns of Big Spring, Eagle Mountain, Edgewood and San Felipe in Texas, joined a growing number of communities in that state to issue desegregation plans for their schools, as did Little Rock in the neighboring state of Arkansas.

At least 64 Oklahoma communities have pronounced an end to segregated schools. Those uncovered in this week's NAACP survey are: McAlester, Waurike, Altus, Chickasha, Sulphur, Boley, White Oak, La Casa, Wellston, Meeker, Carney, Davenport, Chandler, Prague, Tishomingo, Fort Cobb, Atoka, Alderson, Claremore, Cleveland, Duncan, Guthrie, Hennessey, Hominy, Inola, Jenks, Okeene, Ponca City, Sentinel and White Rock.

Morse to Talk at Los Angeles CIO Labor Day Picnic

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21.—Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) will be the main speaker at a Labor Day picnic sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Also scheduled to speak is Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers.

More than 20,000 workers and their families are expected to attend the celebration. In addition to the speeches, there will be ball games, dancing, entertainment and prizes. Children will be offered pony rides, games and entertainments by clowns.

Oklahoma City School Board Announces Desegregation Plan

A Southern city with a 250,000 million population has announced plans for immediate school desegregation. The announcement of the Oklahoma City school board brought to a total of at least 34 of those Oklahoma communities which have issued school desegregation plans.

The Oklahoma City school board declared:

"The board of education asks the sympathetic cooperation and patience of our citizens in its compliance with the law and making the changes that are necessary and advisable."

A spot check of the Southern school situation by the NAACP showed two additional Oklahoma towns whose desegregation plans have become known since a check the week before. They are Muskogee and Red Rock.

In Arkansas, North Little Rock became the sixth community in that state to declare an end to school segregation.

Amarillo, Tex., joined a grow-

ing number of Texas towns and cities which have announced desegregation plans.

Others which came to light in this survey are Edinburg, Karnes County, Harlingen, Weslaco, Mission, Kerrville, Alpine and Nordheim.

Meanwhile, the Alabama state legislature passed a school "placement bill" which has as its admitted purpose the maintenance of the governor due to the timing of its passage, gives to city and county boards of education the police power to "assure social order, goodwill and the public welfare" in assigning pupils to elementary and secondary schools.

Each child is to be assigned to a school on an individual basis after consideration of "the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students," "the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others," and "the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation."

ARCHBISHOP URGES ALL CATHOLICS TO JOIN NAACP

A Catholic archbishop here has urged all Catholics to join the NAACP as a means of bringing about racial justice.

Speaking before the Catholic Interracial Forum, the Rev. Archibald V. McLees said Catholics should join the NAACP for two reasons.

"In the first place," he pointed out, "we Catholics have for long years known what bigotry means, we faced it, and we had to fight it."

"Secondly, the NAACP platform is one that Catholics can support wholeheartedly."

The goal of the Association, Mr. McLees noted, is to "achieve complete freedom for Negroes by 1963," the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Rev. McLees, pastor of Holy Rosary Parish in Brooklyn, is a life member of the NAACP and vice-president of the Brooklyn NAACP branch.

Alabama Labor Dept. Chief Hits Slave-Labor Lures to Runaways

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 21.—Luther D. Barnett, director of the Alabama Department of Labor has denounced southern chambers of commerce for the "awful conditions encouraged in their attempts to lure out-of-state industry."

He endorsed the attempts of the AFL to gain federal legislation to stop communities from offering industrialists such inducements as subsidized plants, anti-union restrictions and low-wage labor. "Slave-block tactics, that's what it amounts to," Barnett said in an interview with the press.

"Alabama doesn't need to put its children into slavery in the

sweat shops of old," he declared, pointing to the state's advantages in climate, resources and location, "which ought to be inducement enough."

Barnett said repeal of the right-to-work law would be of tremendous benefit to Alabama industry, because it would encourage the growth of unions, and unions are needed to keep farm workers displaced by mechanization from being exploited in factories. He listed the strikes now going on in the steel, textile, lumbering and transportation industries in the state and said, "Forty to 60 percent of this trouble is due to the right-to-work law."

Safety Signs Industry-Wide Contract with AFL Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (FP).—The six-year battle by the AFL Retail Grocer Clerks Union and Safeway Stores over store managers has ended with a partial victory for the union.

Safeway has agreed to the industry-wide contract, which includes a \$3 weekly raise retroactive to Jan. 2, double time for Sunday, three weeks vacation

after five years, and increased night work premium pay.

But the company won exclusion of its managers from the contract. In 1950 the union struck for six months to enforce for managers as well as clerks, but the NLRB ruled that under the Taft-Hartley act managers could not be included in the contract.

In 1953 the union was found in contempt by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the 1954 negotiations the union defined clerks work as limited to members of the union; hence, since managers were not in the contract, they could not serve as clerks. Safeway refused to sign the industry-wide contract with this clause included. The union has now capitulated on this point.

Woman Labor Leader Wins In Kentucky Primary Race

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21 (FP).—Mrs. Thelma Stovall, Louisville labor leader, captured the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State in Kentucky's primary election.

The race was close, but political observers said Mrs. Stovall's victory was assured as she held a 1,765 lead over her opponent, J. L. Suter, with only a few precincts unreported a week after the balloting. Mrs. Stovall's vote stood at 83,494; Suter trailed with 81,629.

Mrs. Stovall ran on a slate endorsed by A. B. (Happy) Chandler, who won the Democratic nomination for Governor against the state Democratic organization.

A leader of Louisville Local 185, AFL Tobacco Workers, at the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. here, Mrs. Stovall has served in the Kentucky General Assembly

since 1950. She was first elected in 1949, when a political action committee uniting most sections of the Louisville labor movement backed her for that office.

She was reelected to the General Assembly in 1951 and 1953 with Democratic organization support as well as that of the labor movement. This year, along with a number of Kentucky labor leaders, she bolted the Democratic organization and ran on Chandler's ticket.

U-30 Cents

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—Federal bankruptcy referee Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., has ordered a Denver man to turn over his five shares of uranium stock to his creditors.

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THE FLOOD DISASTER

AS THIS AREA of the country still staggers from the shock of the flood, we join with our readers in expressing sympathy with the scores of families which suffered the most heart-breaking kind of toll—the death of children and adults.

Almost every one in the affected regions, feels the effects of the disaster. But it should be remembered that the blow does not strike with an even and impartial hand. The bigger employers, for example, are usually covered by every possible kind of insurance. On the other hand, small farmers whose land has been ruined for some time to come, and workers who will become jobless, will feel the disaster most sharply.

It is not enough for President Eisenhower to name certain states as disaster areas and rush medical, food and other supplies for the immediate emergency. The federal and state governments also have a responsibility to appropriate funds for the long-range aid of those thousands of families who will be in dire need.

WHAT A-SCIENTISTS DID

THE SCIENTISTS who have ended the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva wrote a powerful chapter of atomic age history.

They broke down the curtains built around them and they shared their knowledge for the benefit of the world. They reflected the spirit of Geneva inaugurated by the Big Four conference which preceded this conference. They heeded the warning of Albert Einstein that the atom must be harnessed for peace and that in war it could spell destruction of mankind.

Both President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin have hailed the achievements of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Both have urged continuation of its work.

Coming after the Big Four meeting the atoms-for-peace conference showed that what was said and done at the summit meeting was only a beginning. It is a strong answer to cold war warriors who don't want to lay down their bombs or their hoax of inevitable war.

The current tactic of those cold war warriors, who fear for their vested interests in an era of good will and of peace, is to warn against any relaxation. They sing in chorus—"don't cut arms expenditures." They seldom add their real worry about what will happen to their contracts. (How shameful that Governor Harriman joins the chorus!)

But if the pledges of all the four heads of state made at Geneva are to be redeemed the main thing is the deeds that each will perform. And the first best opportunity will come at the meeting of the UN disarmament commission in New York starting Aug. 29.

The N. Y. Times reports from the closing session of the Geneva atomic conference that all delegations "were generally agreed that the new spirit of international co-operation that marked the conference throughout would also serve as an opening wedge for removing obstacles still standing in the way of reaching an agreement on such (atomic weapons) control."

To fulfill the promise of Geneva is to secure a ban of nuclear weapons under strict international control and inspection.

JUDGES DELANY AND POLIER

MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER must know by this time that New Yorkers appreciate the services rendered this city by Domestic Relations Court Justices Hubert T. Delany and Justin Wise Polier. Independent daily newspapers, the unanimous Negro press, civic and fraternal organizations have united in urging that Justices Delany and Polier be reappointed. But as yet, although their terms expire on Aug. 31, the Mayor has maintained silence on the issue.

It is clear from the political color of those asking reappointment for Justices Delany and Polier that rank-and-file New Yorkers of all parties are for retaining these two outstanding public servants on the basis of their records. The people do not want a spoils system wherein judgeships are treated as political plums—especially Domestic Relations judgeships having to do with problems of family life and guidance to youth.

Are there extreme right-wing political forces around Mayor Wagner who would like to strengthen their grip on the Domestic Relations Court just as they have over the Board of Education?

We only know that some cat has got the Mayor's tongue. But we hope New Yorkers can help him gain it in time to name Justices Delany and Polier before the Aug. 31 deadline.

JAMES B. CAREY'S settlement for peanuts with General Electric under very-mysterious circumstances that an investigating committee of his union could well get into, is all the more suspicious in face of the settlement by the steel union with can producers and of the United Mine Workers with the northern operators.

The GE settlement was probably the greatest service to the country's big corporations at a moment when settlements and collective bargaining demands generally were building up to a higher level. The settlement by the CIO's International Union of Electrical Workers for what amounts to 4.5 cents an hour annually and some fringe and concessions to the skilled, with the deal frozen for five years, was a big let-down from the 20 cents plus package of the auto union and the 15-cent hourly on a wage reopener in steel. And even more serious, Carey signed for a five-year freeze when even the auto union refused to tie itself for that long.

This agreement signed by Carey, which is now before the IUE locals for approval or rejection, but which he calls a "splendid settlement," is also a stab in the back of labor on the fight for supplementary unemployment benefits. After beating the drums for the "annual wage" as the "No. 1 demand" Carey, without a word of explanation, signed the deal handed him by GE with supplementary benefits out and many provisions weakened.

TRUE, CAREY'S dropping of the supplementary benefits demand also reveals that the pressure for it is not so terrific among the workers. After becoming acquainted with the details of the Ford-General Motors pattern of very limited benefits for only several weeks that have very little resemblance to the much cracked up "CAW" idea of "pay by the year," the work-

World of Labor

by George Morris

Carey's Deal With GE Is Suspicious

ers lost their enthusiasm for it. That enthusiasm could pick up only if there is a fight for something that looks more like the promised "CAW". The New York Times labor analyst was right in writing that "the IUE did not win the plan because it did not have the will or the power to strike for it."

The writer also refers to "observers" who say the Carey bargaining team was "outslicked" and "outmaneuvered" by the GE's negotiators.

On the other hand, several days later David J. McDonald of steel signed contracts with the American and Continental can firms which not only includes raises averaging 13 cents an hour, almost what the steel companies granted some weeks earlier, but a package totaling 21.5 cents an hour, including a supplementary unemployment plan that runs to a MAXIMUM of 52 weeks a year in place of the maximum of 26 weeks in the auto pacts.

Of course, we should not overlook the gimmicks and fine print in the can deal. The can companies risk no more than a maximum cost of five cents an hour for the supplementary benefits, the same as in auto. They are able to appear more generous because their regular employees get an average of 2,250 hours a year. The likelihood is that the can companies will not really spend much of the five cents an hour to which

they committed themselves. As far as the seasonal or floating short term employees are concerned, that is taken care of beautifully in the agreement with a provision that only employees with three years seniority qualify for any benefits. In auto the minimum seniority is a year. But as we pointed out in the case of the auto deal, the 26 weeks is only a maximum that is a mathematical possibility but which hardly anyone is ever likely to reach. Most would exhaust supplemental payments in four or five weeks. The same applies to the year maximum in can pact.

SO WHILE it is true that the can companies generally committed themselves to giving the workers the sleeves off their vests, McDonald is right in one important respect; that the can pattern of 52 weeks maximum will be put before the companies next spring. In the steel industry the can pattern will be a tremendous improvement over the auto deal. They have nowhere near year-around employment. It seems to me that there is practical sense in using a gain more easily obtainable from the can companies as a base from which to raise the supplementary pay issue to a higher level in the collective bargaining picture generally. We only hope McDonald won't forget it, as Carey did, when negotiations roll around next year.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Who's Gotta Lay That Pistol Down?

A FIGHTING SEQUEL to the Big Four meeting was the conference between the Chinese and American governments in the same city of Geneva. Certainly the release of the 11 American fliers was in the "spirit of Geneva."

Nor do we hesitate to call the Chinese-American talks a "conference," even though ambassador Johnson fines any of his staff who do so. The meaning of that bit of hocus-pocus is that "conference" supposedly implies some kind of recognition of China. You see there's all that hangover of McCarthyism in our foreign policy which bars us from recognizing China.

And that's just what has been holding up the repatriation of Americans still in China. It seems the Chinese have proposed a third party supervision of the repatriation of Chinese students in our country. Failing that, they suggested that the Red Cross might perform the function. But again, according to the State Department, this would imply some kind of recognition of China.

So there's a real question facing us: how long are we going to sacrifice our country's interests to maintain a fiction of the "China Lobby" and of Senator McCarthy?

IT'S NOTEWORTHY that the weekly magazine "New Republic," which might be called the right wing of American liberalism, has awakened to the absurdity of our China policy. In their Aug. 15 issue they astutely point out that Dulles has already been forced to do quite a flip-flop on

China. First the State Department declaimed against any delaying with Peking. And then it was forced into a position where it has to deal with Peking.

But, the New Republic points out, Dulles is building up to an even greater and more awkward flip-flop. While he's now declaiming to the Chinese about dropping all threats of war and not negotiating with a pistol to our head the New Republic looks ahead and sees:

"They (the Chinese) will seek, and sooner or later obtain a meeting at the foreign minister level. There they will confront Mr. Dulles' proposal that pistols be laid aside and at that moment it will be the American, not the Chinese pistol, that the world will be watching."

The world will be under no illusions who's holding a pistol to whose head. Therefore the New Republic warns:

"In the Pacific, it is the United States which must retreat from its untenable position of participating in, and so keeping alive, the Chinese civil war. That war is over, and we alone among the major nations cling to the pretense that the Government of Formosa governs China as well."

The New Republic notes that in Quemoy and Matsu Chiang Kai-shek's armies stand, "armed with American weapons and provisioned by American supplies. Neither law, nor the consent of other nations, justifies our part there."

TO MAKE a clean breast of it the New Republic should refresh the memories of its readers

who may not recall that it was President Truman who sent our arms, our provisions and our Seventh Fleet to play that part. Furthermore the New Republic makes a distinction between Formosa and the offshore islands. But the law that makes Quemoy so obviously Chinese also makes Formosa Chinese and UN never sanctioned our armed intervention in Formosa any more than it did in Matsu.

BUT perhaps we're asking too much of the New Republic and we don't for a moment underestimate the great importance of what they say so forcefully in their editorial:

"No Chinese regime, Communist or non-Communist, could tolerate the presence within the contour of its own coastline of a defeated but well-armed enemy, preying on coastal shipping and awaiting its first opportunity to attack. And no sovereign and responsible government can foreswear its legitimate right to resolve this intolerable situation, if need be, by force."

"In asking Peking to foreswear all use of force, while its coastal islands are held by an enemy, Mr. Dulles is demanding a concession which every American Government throughout our history would have indignantly turned down had an enemy occupied an island off our shores."

And the New Republic points out that Premier Chou Enlai has stated his desire for a peaceful liberation of Formosa if conditions permit. "Evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu is certainly the first condition," the New Republic states.

We agree it's high time Dulles was told to lay that pistol down in the Straits of Formosa.

PAMPHLETS

Two Booklets Tell Why Nelson Case Is So Vital

"THE NELSON CASE," 16 pages, 5 cents, Civil Rights Congress, Room 200, East 17 St., New York, N. Y.

"FACTS" on the Nelson Case, Case, 10 pages, free, Committee to End Sedition Laws, 212 Forbes Building, Pittsburgh, 13, Pa.

By ART SHIELDS

Prof. Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University might have been thinking of the persecution of Steve Nelson when he recently said that: "Our's is an age that is proud of machines that think, and suspicious of any man that tries to."

Prof. Jones' bitter comment appears on the cover of the latest Civil Rights Congress pamphlet on the "Nelson Case."

The CRC booklet—a neatly printed job that fits into a legal-sized envelope—doesn't only deal with Nelson, however. It is aimed primarily at the dozens of "sedition," "criminal syndicalism" and "criminal anarchy" laws that disfigure the statute books of most states.

Most of these laws were passed in 1919 during the employers' anti-labor offensive after the first World War. Since then nearly 200 progressive workers have been sent to penitentiaries under these statutes.

These witchhunting laws face death, however, if Nelson wins his fight before the U. S. Supreme Court. The case will be argued there this fall when Ex-Attorney General Truscott of Pennsylvania seeks to have Nelson jailed again.

Nelson's 20-year sentence was cancelled by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which ruled that state "sedition" laws are invalid. They are superseded by the Federal Smith Act, the court said. If the state court is upheld this fall the "sedition" acts in several dozen states will be thrown out.

This was conceded by Gov. George Leader, Pennsylvania's Democratic Party Governor, in a letter to the Philadelphia branch of the Civil Rights Congress recently.

Gov. Leader was defending his action permitting Truscott to take the case before the high court. Truscott had started the counter-appeal under the previous Republican administration, and Leader designated him to continue the case.

The Governor argues in this letter, which is quoted in the Pittsburgh "Facts" pamphlet, that—

"If no appeal had been taken from the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the sedition laws of other states would have continued in operation, and a similar case would have appeared elsewhere."

The appeal is highly dangerous, however. If the appeal had not been taken Nelson would have been freed and a precedent would have been set against similar prosecutions in other states. The grave danger now is that a majority of the U. S. Supreme Court may surrender to the witchhunting "States Rights." The court is under heavy pressure already. Attorney General from 26 other states are supporting Truscott with amicus briefs. And a decision against Nelson will give the signal for a nationwide witchhunt under the state "sedition" laws.

The CRC booklet lists recent sedition victims, whose fate is at stake in the Nelson fight. They include:

Carl Braden, Kentucky journalist, sentenced to 20 years.

James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer in Pittsburgh, 20 years, and his co-defendant, Andy Onda, who was temporarily saved from a similar sentence by an acute illness.

Matthew Knox, Negro worker, got two years in Birmingham,



STEVE NELSON

when cops found workingclass literature in his home.

Otis Hood, Prof. Dirk Struik, the mathematician, and several hundred Massachusetts men and women are under indictment.

Several dozen Miami citizens are threatened with indictment under a Florida sedition act after they won a victory in "contempt" prosecutions.

Texas and Michigan provide 20-year terms under "Anti-Communist" laws, which are so worded as to catch any militant workers. The Michigan act, called the "Trucks Law," is "aimed at workers who fight speedup," declared an editorial in "Searchlight," the Flint UAW Chevrolet paper.

But these laws will go out when Nelson wins. Therefore Nelson must win his fight against his fascist prosecutors. And the CRC asks all readers to send their protests to Gov. Leader and to Pennsylvania's Attorney General Herbert B. Cohen at Harrisburg, Pa. Readers should also protest through their trade unions, churches and civic organizations.

World Youth Compete for Prizes In Song, Dance and Sports

WARSAW.—Young people from over 100 countries convened in Warsaw last weekend to take part in a 14-day World Youth Festival, the fifth assemblage of its kind since the close of the war. Colorfully costumed delegates from as far away as China, Brazil and the Sudan streamed steadily into the Polish capital gaily bedecked for the occasion with a multitude of banners and flower displays.

Three huge tent villages, complete with dining and living facilities, are housing about 30,000 Festival visitors.

The opening Festival ceremonies, held July 31 in the newly built Tenth Anniversary Stadium on the banks of the Vistula River, saw delegations parade in alphabetical order. The 70,000 spectators who jumped the stands burst into applause as each country's flag was carried aloft into the arena.

Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz, in a speech of welcome to the delegations, said that it is the young people who would in the future decide "the road man will follow—the road to war or to the peace man longs for." He said that everything must be done "to make this choice worthy of 20th Century civilization, worthy of the dreams of hundreds of millions throughout the world, the dreams of joyous youth."

The Second International Youth Games, held simultaneously with the Festival, were opened Aug. 1 with a pageant joined by Olympic stars and world record holders. A total of 4,000 athletes from 45 countries are participating in events which cover 23 branches of

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.

News, Sports (9) 7

Movie Museum (9) 7:15

Play: The King and Mrs. Candler (4) 8. Cyril Ritchard, Joan Greenwood

Report from Rutgers (13) 8

Play: Rosie. Robert Montgomery Summer Theatre (4) 9:30. With Bibie Osterwald

Studio One Summer Theatre: The Voysey Inheritance (2) 10

Eddie Cantor Show (7) 10

News, Sports (2) 11

Featurama (5) 11:10

Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

News, all stations 6 p.m.

Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45

Berkshire Music Festival—Boston Symphony WRCA 8:15

Washington Square Park Concert—Chamber Music WNYC 9:15

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City

Marty, Sutton

To Paris With Love, Art

Lady and the Tramp (Disney) Academy of Music

Wuthering Heights & These Three (revivals) Beverly

Maedchen in Uniform (German-1930), Baronet

Five Fingers & Laura (revivals) Eighth St. Playhouse

Suspicion & O'Henry's Full House (revivals) Greenwich

Open City & Paisan (Italian revivals), World

Gate of Hell (Japanese) Guild 50th St.

Khamisia (Israeli) Stanley

Les Miserables (French) & Leonardo da Vinci, Thalia

Ugetsu (Japanese) & Holiday, Heights

DRAMA

Shaw's A Village Wooing, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri. Sat. 8:40

Bus Stop, Music Box

Inherit the Wind, National

Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

Letter From London on Films and Personalities

By CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

LONDON.—Soviet films make screen history in Great Britain this month. The Briton loves his football as the American loves his baseball, and the fact that the football season has not yet started did not detract one iota from the excitement over the match in Moscow between England's Wolverhampton Wanderers ("The Wolves") and the crack Soviet Spartak team. No matter that our team lost 3 goals to nil, there has been great excitement over the showing in Britain of Gaumont-British newsreel and Universal newsreel only two days after the game in Moscow.

Shot by British cameraman, Ted Candy, the film was flown back for processing in London, and there was no question of Soviet censorship. Cameraman Candy is reported by a film trade paper as saying he made his way to Moscow without official aid and without an invitation from the Spartak authorities. When he got there he was welcomed with open arms and given every facility they could offer. "Imagine a foreign free-lance trying to crash our Cup Final at Wembley with a newsreel camera!" comments Bernard Charman in the Daily Film Renter (Aug. 9, 1955).

Another sign of those "iron curtains" coming tumbling down is the plan for a British film week in Moscow to coincide with a Soviet film festival in London. (Moscow and Paris have already arranged such a deal for October). Kenneth Rive, the British businessman who has imported 67 Soviet films, but who has only managed to sell one British movie to the USSR, has now been invited to discuss the whole future of Soviet films in England and the widening of the market for British pictures in the Soviet Union, and the suggested film weeks would play an important part in helping popularise the films of each country to much larger audiences.

Mrs. Rive is seeking the assistance of the British Film Producers' Association. One way the B.F.P.A. could help would be by advising their member companies—and the American companies producing over here—to keep off the war themes. My list published last month of war pictures being made in British studios is, I am sorry to say, already out of date, so add to that list the following: *The Battle of the River Plate* (Vista-Vision in color, director-producer team being Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger of *The Red Shoes* fame); *Reach for the Sky*, based on the biography of legless British air ace Douglas Bader; and *The Black Tents* about North African desert war.

This last one has location shooting in Tripoli, and the screen-play was written by Bryan Forbes, who recently completed the script for *Cockleshell Heroes* (title now is changed to *Survivors Two* for the USA), which was based on true wartime escapades of the Royal Marines. Producing *The Black Tents* for J. Arthur Rank will be William MacQuitty, whose other recent war film, *Above Us the Waves*, I mentioned last month. MacQuitty is not the sort of man openly to glorify war on the screen, but I find it disturbing that there should be so many films now in production that will inevitably place their emphasis on human nobility in times of war.

I heartily cheer a letter in the

FRANCES
ROSENBLATT
Beloved Comrade
Died August 22, 1946

leading British fan magazine, *Picturegoer*, which attacks stereotyping in war films and ends up: "It's time for an armistice."

A British picture that might have been made with the Geneva spirit well in mind in *Escapade*, adapted from the phenomenally successful stage play by Roger MacDougall, (moving spirit in the foundation of the influential Film Panel of the Authors World Peace Appeal). The story tells how an author's sons act for peace; they steal a plane, fly to a 4-power meeting in Vienna and present a most moving composed school-boys' petition for peace. "If at 18," the petition reads, "we ought to think it right to kill other men of 18, then why not at 16? And if we feel it wrong at 18, how can it be otherwise two years later?"

The boys in *Escapade* are the sons of a somewhat bellicose pacifist (John Mills), but their sincere actions show up the rather professional pacifism of their father. The film (like the play), is full of mirth, with the popular comedian Alistair Sim, as the boys' headmaster, giving a nicely rounded performance in a part that could easily have lost its depth if played for laughs. "The moment is ripe for this film," wrote Labourite *Daily Herald*, and *Escapade's* success in beating the London heat-wave, shows that the public agrees.

Another picture that breathes the Geneva peace spirit, from Japan this time, is *Children of Hiroshima*, (not to be confused with the documentary, *Hiroshima*). It has been playing in a number of towns and cities in England and Scotland, and has now been chosen for the forthcoming Edinburgh Film Festival, which runs concurrently with the Edinburgh Festival itself. It is the first post-war Japanese movie to reach Britain that deals with a contemporary subject—the lives and struggles of people, children mainly, in modern Hiroshima, fighting their ways back to life and happiness amid the troubles of the atomic disease that still stalks its victims today.

Children of Hiroshima tells the story of a beautiful young school-teacher's return to her native Hiroshima some years after the atomic bomb to look up the survivors of the infant school where she taught. Only in a very short—and brilliantly edited—flash-back sequence does one see the terrible explosion of 10 years ago. The rest of the film deals with the modern aftermath. The film makes its point very simple, and after seeing it nobody is likely to condone the use of nuclear weapons on any country.

Bertrand Russell (Earl Russell, O.M.), whose recent peace initiative with the late Albert Einstein have brought him into the forefront of philosophical thought again, wrote and spoke the commentary for the trailer of *Children of Hiroshima*. In it he says: "The effects on life today of the bomb that fell on that city in 1945 are shown in a story that is singularly free from bitterness or recrimination... the most ghastly horrors of this catastrophe are availed as far as can be."

The makers obviously intended sincerely to produce a horror of war, not a hatred of this or that warring nation, and we see the affections and power of suffering among a common people, who are much more like ourselves than we are inclined to think. I hope this picture will help you to realize that we have no better reason to hate the populations of other countries than they have to hate us."

KHAMISHA
Five Tales from Israel
Extra: YEMAMAT MAMC HAIL
STANLEY KUBRICK

Gloria Lockerman Stars On '\$64,000 Question'

Tomorrow (Tuesday) night the whole country will be cheering Gloria Lockerman, 12-year-old junior high school student in Baltimore and a Negro, when she tries for \$16,000 on 'The \$64,000 Question' program on CBS-TV.

Last Tuesday young Miss Lockerman who is a 9th grade student at Booker T. Washington Junior High School NO. 130 answered the \$8,000 question correctly by spelling the word "antidistastibmentarianism."

She began by spelling out "coyote," "dinosaur," "chinchilla" and "hippopotamus" to win herself an assured \$512, then moved up through \$1,000 by spelling "plenipotentiary" \$2,000 with "gingham" and "taffeta" and \$4,000 with "minuet," "waltz" and "mazurka."

Miss Lockerman was accompanied by her grandmother Mrs. Bertha Key, with whom she resides in Baltimore.

Mrs. Key, wife of Rev. V. T. Key, pastor of the Orchard Street Methodist Church in that city ap-



peared with the child.

In the event that the youngster tries and fails on the \$16,000 question, she will, however, be assured of a consolation prize of a \$4,000 college-education trust fund. This is a slight variation—designed especially for Gloria because of her age—from the regular program consolation prize of a 1955 Cadillac convertible.

Who Are the Champion Chess Players in U.S. and U.S.S.R.?

By RALPH CRANE

Who are the best chess players in the USA and the USSR? Let's take our own country first.

Our guide is the spring 1955 rating list of the U. S. Chess Federation. Our only grandmaster is Samuel Reshevsky (Spring Valley, L. I.) with 2,766 points. There are five Senior Masters: Larry Evans (New York City) 2629; Robert Byrne (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 2621; Arthur B. Bisguier (Bronx, N. Y.) and Donald Byrne (Brooklyn, N. Y.) tied with 2587; and Herman Steiner (Los Angeles, Calif.) 2507. All six were on the USA team that lost the July match against the Soviet Union. No one questioned their right to be on the team. But there was some disagreement with some of the other choices.

There are 36 masters. The highest ten in order are: Max Pavey (Brooklyn, N. Y.); Nicholas Rosolimo (New York, N. Y.); Isaac Kashdan (Tujunga, Calif.); Herbert Seidman (Brooklyn, N. Y.); George Kramer (Philadelphia, Pa.) and James T. Sherwin (New York, N. Y.). A. W. Duke (Portland, Ore.), I. A. Horowitz (New York, N. Y.), A. Kevitz (Bronx, N. Y.) and J. W. Collins (Brooklyn). The 1955 spring ratings had not been prepared, when the USA team was chosen to play against the Soviet Union. Some team selections were not in accordance with the ratings, but it must be admitted that ratings do not always reflect accurately the relative ability of the players. Those who rounded out our team were Kashdan and Horowitz with Pavey and Kevitz as alternates.

Had you selected the team, whom would you have picked? Why?

Shachmaty v' SSR (Chess in the

Classified Ads

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Rating systems are not infallible; they should be used as a guide. Selection of teams for international competition should be based on tournaments, preferably specially arranged. This will remove disputes like the one about some of the selections for the USA team to Moscow.

For younger players taking part in tournaments recognized by the U. S. Chess Federation, their rating should act as a spur to study of chess theory. Recently, a young man told me with great pride: "I now have 1900 points (Class A). Only 400 more points and I will be a master." For the rest of you, like me, who never take part in such tournaments, let's keep on playing with friends and enjoy the same, without too much worry if we lose to a better player.

Madeline Lee's Statement to The Witchhunters

Statement by radio actress Madeline Lee at the Un-American hearings on Aug. 17:

The only conspiracy I know about in the entertainment industry is the one of blacklisting by Aware, Inc., Red Channels and Counterattack. They harass employers to fire actors who oppose them and their blackmail racket. There is no Communist conspiracy in the entertainment field. Equity, AFTRA and SAC, unions of which I am proudly a member for many years, are dominated, infiltrated and subverted by no one. Their own members decide everything by open democratic procedure and by just such a procedure condemned by AWARE's smear list.

This investigation is a failing rescue operation for Aware at their request. An attempt to smother the theater with the same blacklist-blackmail we've had in TV for five years. Even threats and intimidation by investigators for the committee . . . pressure and bribery cannot make me or any decent person come up with phony testimony. I have never been disloyal to this country. I am not a member of any conspiracy or any organization advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence. My life is an open book and I am proud of everything I've ever done.

Statement by Joshua Shelley:

I have been advised of the opening statement made by the chairman, concerning the scope and objectives of this investigation.

The statement made abundantly clear that the purpose of the investigation has nothing to do with the legal function of the Congress. It is therefore an illegal investigation, the real purpose of which is to propagate blacklisting, attack the theater and attempt to sterilize it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently said that the Congress cannot investigate into an area in which it does not have the power to legislate. Specifically, in our society the theater is a cultural medium, not in any way the concern of the Congress. Also, the Congress has no right to inquire into a person's political, economic, social or religious opinions, or their associations and affiliations.

Under the circumstances, it becomes the clear duty of every citizen to prevent the Congressional Committee from any attempt it may make to seize these rights which are reserved only unto the people.

I shall perform my duty to my country and its constitution.

Envoy to Rumania

FRASER, Colo., Aug. 21. — President Eisenhower has appointed Robert H. Thayer, of Glen Cove, N. Y., a former assistant district attorney under Thomas E. Dewey, as Minister to Rumania.

Thayer will succeed Harold Shantz, who is resigning after 33 years service as a career diplomat.

Jail Cyclists

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Police announced the arrest of a gang of youths accused of terrorizing West Berlin beaches on motorcycles. They charged the youths with blackmail and indecent exposure.

Police said the group roamed the beaches on cycles in much the manner depicted in Marlon Brando's movie, "The Wild One."



on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Items of Information . . .

REECE (GOOSE) TATUM and the fabulous dribbler Marquez Haynes have formed their own team, which will be called the Harlem Magicians. The two former mainstays of the Globetrotters have built up an all new club around themselves, with a group of college all stars both from the Negro colleges and the other colleges, and have already booked 160 games around the land.

Tatum and Haynes are operating out of Kansas City, from where the Goose informs he has no hard feelings against the Trotters as such, and feels there is room for both to make out. However it is no secret whatsoever that both Haynes and Tatum had serious financial grievances against Abe Sapperstein, owner-coach of the Trotters.

In his 15 years on the Trotters Tatum played more games than anyone could reasonably count, with a virtual 50-week season on the hardwood. Among the marks he holds are the individual scoring records for the Chicago Stadium, 55 points, and the San Francisco Cow Palace, 64 points. He is getting along, though well rested and playing in spurts he can still go on in terrific style, and his languid looking "blind hook" rolling away from the basket is still deadly. Haynes, who is younger, was the outstanding Trotter on the 21-game "World Series" two years ago.

RAMON MONZANT seemed to arrive on the scene full blown with that splendid 8 strikeout victory over the Dodgers. Who, when, where? . . .

The slender righthander was brought up originally by the Giants in July of 1954 at the age of 20 and was adjudged not ready, though Giant hitters whistled softly at his sharp curves in batting practice. At that time we ascertained that he came from Maracaibo, Venezuela, a steaming hot oil port, never threw a baseball in his life till the age of 16, had his interest stirred by the growing winter baseball league games. His early memories are of seeing Roy Campanella and other "exiled" U. S. Negro stars playing at Maracaibo. Around the press boxes, I heard what seemed to me extravagant estimates of his possibilities from Latin-American sports scribes. With steadily increasing control, confidence and experience, this youngster with the Maglie-like assortment of old fashioned curves and snapping fast ball ought to be heard from for a good many years at the Polo Grounds.

Or will it be the Polo Grounds? Or back to Minneapolis, this time the Minneapolis Giants? Nothing seems sacred any more.

WE HAVE FINALLY received a summary of the track and field events from the International Youth Games at Warsaw. In the games proper, there were 4,000 athletes from 45 countries. In track and field, there were 431 competitors from the following 19 countries, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China (and we do NOT mean Formosa!), Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, East Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Sweden and Switzerland. Don't you think our youth should get into this great thing next year?

The Soviet Union, at a quick glance at the finishes, took off most of the men's track and field honors.

Host country Poland seems to be moving along rapidly. They had a second in the 200 meters, 2nd and 4th in the 400, 4th in the 1,500 meters, first in the 5,000 meters (in which Chromik led home a terrific field in the first 5,000 meters in which all the first three finishers broke 14 minutes), a second in the pole vault and the winner of the javelin throw.

We'll have more on these games when we can get to it.

ALSO ON THE international sports front, and bearing sensational tidings, comes the result of the annual European basketball championships. The event was awarded to Budapest this year, and a perfect hardwood court was built and floodlights installed in the mammoth People's Stadium, seating 100,000.

Eighteen European countries opened the competition. The elimination round knocked out 10 and left a final round of eight for round robin competition, each playing all. Surprise of the first round proved to be Poland, which beat the favored Yugoslav and French teams to make the round of eight.

The key game turned out to be a match between the Soviet Union, three times champ, and host Hungary, and the latter won it and went on to become the new champs. A strong Czechoslovakian team slipped into second place, with the USSR third, and then, in order of finish, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia (the final round of eight), France, Finland, Turkey, England, Austria, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Sweden, Germany and Denmark.

William Jones, secretary of the International Basketball Federation, enthusiastically praised the sportsmanship of the hosts.

For those who sneer at the vitality of the socialist and new democratic countries, it can be noted that of the top round of eight, only Italy, in sixth place, cannot be so categorized. (And Italy's on the way.)

Dockers Charge Bias on Hearing of 138 Strikers

The International Longshoremen's Association indicated Friday it does not anticipate a favorable decision from the "union-busting" Waterfront Commission on the appeal of 138 longshoremen for a rehearing of charges and penalties ordered against them

UE Blasts GE Offer, Urges IUE Members to Weigh Pact

At a meeting last week of the General Electric Conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), the economic offer of General Electric was branded as "inadequate" and proposed company contract changes were rejected as "drastically weakening the contract."

The Board voted unanimously that the UE-GE negotiating committee continue negotiations with the company.

GE was charged by the union with "seeking to scrap the contract it has had with its employees and destroy wage and working conditions built up over the years."

UE represents some 30,000 GE workers in 25 plants throughout the nation.

The UE Negotiating Committee with the company Thursday, told company representatives that it is attempting to conceal from its employees the true nature of proposed

contract changes which would drastically weaken present union contract conditions.

The delegates to the conference, all GE employees, stated that "General Electric is actually helping to bring about a depression in our country by making a ridiculously small wage offer from 5c to 10c an hour less than other major settlements in the country, and seeking to cripple the collective bargaining process between union and management relating to employment, earnings and protection against speed-up and inroads of automation."

Last Thursday, Aug. 11, in the course of separate collective bargaining contract negotiations with UE and IUE-CIO, the General Electric Company presented each union with an identical offer. IUE-CIO leaders immediately accepted.

Blasting GE's proposal for a five-year contract, the UE delegates pointed to the fact that "large sections of the labor movement, especially in the auto industry, have just rejected continuing the five-year contract practice as doing injury to the workers it represents. Now GE is attempting to foist a five-year contract on its employees."

At the same time, the UE delegates issued a warning to IUE-CIO workers "not to rush to accept the GE offer, already agreed to by IUE-CIO leaders."

UE WINS

TOP RAISE AT AIR BRAKE

WILMERDING, Pa., Aug. 21 (FP).—Wage increases of 11c to 20c per hour were won for 5,000 employees of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. here by the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers.

The increases were negotiated under a contract wage reopener. It is believed to be the highest wage settlement in the electrical industry recorded this year.

The cash value of the increases is enhanced by the automatic lifting of employees into higher pension and insurance brackets under the union program, which is for the most part employer-paid.

UAW Turns Down Allis Chalmers

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (FP).—The United Auto Workers (UAW) has turned down an offer including a 52-week layoff pay plan by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The offer included at 9c increase this year plus 6c each succeeding year, and the full union shop.

The pact was rejected, union negotiators said, "because it was tied to a 4-year contract requirement." The union is seeking a 3-year pact.

Union officials disclosed that 93 percent of the 17,660 workers at all the Allis-Chalmers plants had voted to strike.

Bigger Clip Due

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Haircuts will take an extra 25 cents out of the pockets of Chicago-area residents, beginning Sept. 1.

Barbershop owners have voted to boost prices to \$1.75 on weekdays and \$2 on Saturdays.

FLOOD

(Continued from Page 1) near Milford, by a difficult, roundabout road, the only one not cut off by the flood.

Sheila said the water knocked out the camp's power system on Thursday night and conditions grew steadily worse after that. The normally placid lake was "bubbling like a rapid."

She said the campers were given a half a cup of water at each meal because the pump was no longer working. All the children in the camp were well when she left, although weary, anxious and homesick, she said.

Strike Ends D. C. Transit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Capital's long transit strike ended today. The walkout lasted 52 days.

The settlement brought an increase in fares for riders. It also provided that the franchise held by the transit company, headed by financier Louis Wolfson, will expire at the end of a year and the operations taken over by someone else.

Streetcar and bus fares will be 20 cents cash fare. The new contract provides for a 10-cent-an-hour wage hike, plus another five-cent raise starting July 1, 1956.

Miners Sign Northern Wage Pact, Lewis Serves Notice on South

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The United Mine Workers yesterday signed an agreement with the northern coal operators for a two-step raise within a year totaling \$2.00 a day and immediately prepared to wage a fight with the tough southern operators for the pact.

The 120,000 working coal miners in the northern fields are to get a \$1.20 daily raise starting Sept. 1. They will get another 80 cents April 1, 1956. Vacation pay was raised from \$100 to \$140 and Saturday and Sunday work, even if it falls within a five-day week, will be paid at time and one half and double-time respectively.

Most of the rest of the 200,000 working coal miners are in the mines of the Southern Coal Operators Association. The latter group is notorious among the union-busters and has been pressing for a challenge to the UMWA.

John L. Lewis announced that if the Southern operators don't put their ditto marks under the northern agreement, they will be served

for taking part in the March, 1954 dock strike.

The Waterfront Commission reserved decision after a 90-minute session Thursday in which argument for the longshoremen's case was presented by William B. Mischo, chief counsel for the ILA, and Norman S. Beier, attorney for Local 824.

"Judging from the hearing," Mischo said Friday, "the decision will not be favorable."

He charged the hearing indicated that "evidently what the Commission is doing is follow a rule or ruin policy."

The Commission is trying "to push these men to the wall," Mischo said, despite the recent U. S. Court of Appeals ruling that the ILA was within its rights in staging the 29-day walkout last year.

The penalties ordered against the 138 longshoremen for their part in that strike included removal from the Commission's work register, suspension from the list, and reprimands.

Monday, August 8, was the original date set for the penalties to go into effect. However, it was held up pending the appeal of the union for a rehearing of the entire case.

The Court of Appeals last month threw out a federal district court verdict finding the ILA, eight of its locals and three of its officials guilty of contempt of court for "ignoring" an injunction issued against the union during the 1954 strike.

It had been expected that the court ruling would affect the Waterfront Commission's decision to penalize the 138 longshoremen.

The ILA Longshore News pointed out that "the Commission's phony case has been based mainly on the false claim that the stoppage of work was an 'illegal' act."

Shah Won't Travel

TEHRAN, Aug. 21.—Iranian officials said today that Shah would not accept a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow this year. They added that Iran would not join either an East or West bloc, but reserved the right to join a regional organization.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, August 22, 1955

Senate Unit Charges Ike Aids 'Fast, Loose' on Dixon-Yates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senate investigators charged today that President Eisenhower's staff and other administration officials used half-truths and "sly and clever" tactics to hide details of the Dixon-Yates contract from Congress and Eisenhower himself.

In a blistering report on its investigation of the now-dead Dixon-Yates private power "deal," a Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee accused the administration of showing an "attitude of contempt toward Congress and toward democratic processes which is politically unhealthy."

"One of the shameful things about the Dixon-Yates deal is the way the President's staff apparently has played fast and loose with the facts even where he is concerned," the subcommittee's report said.

Singled out for special criticism were Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Budget Director Rowland Hughes, Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Executive Director Kenneth E. Fields of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The subcommittee also said that a possible violation of the conflict of interest laws was raised by the role played by Adolphe H. Wenzel, a vice-president of the investment firm which arranged financing for the Dixon-Yates combine. He served as a Budget Bureau consultant.

The subcommittee report was signed by chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) and Sens: Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) and William Langer (R-ND), the trio which conducted the inquiry. They plan to resume the investigation and issue a further report later.

Strike Victories Spur UAW Farm Equipment Demands

MOLINE, Ill., Aug. 28 (FP).—Farm equipment workers at the Caterpillar and John Deere plants ratified new contracts won after brief strikes, as the United Auto Workers (UAW) pressed for victories in industry-wide negotiations.

The 3-year contracts incorporated the Ford-GM layoff pay formula in addition to extra improvements. The Deere and Caterpillar pacts were won after a 4-day strike at the Peoria Caterpillar plant and a week-long strike at eight Deere plants. At both farm implement chains the workers won the full union shop and the 6c annual improvement factor.

At Deere, the 12,500 workers won an additional paid holiday and other improvements, and skilled workers won wage increases putting them on a par with the skilled crafts in auto plants. The 18,000 Caterpillar workers won similar improvements.

In Chicago the UAW turned down an offer by the Intl. Harvester Co. incorporating the GM-Ford layoff pay plan, saying several basic differences still existed between the union and the company. The union took special exception to what it called a company attempt to weaken the seniority system in the pro-

posed pact, as well as to company proposals on grievance procedures and setting of wage rates.

The company's wage offer, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said, "seems generous on its face, but is, in reality, just an attempt to catch up with the wage increases granted to Harvester's competitors years ago. For two years the company has been withholding from its workers the 1953 and 1954 wage gains. Thus, 4 of the 10c in the proposed across-the-board wage boost should have been granted then. The same thing applies to 10 of the 18c the company is offering to the skilled trades." He demanded further that the catch-up portions of the wage hikes be made retroactive.

"The company also appears unwilling," he added, "to wipe out the wage differential which exists in six Harvester plants," where workers get 5c less than in other plants. The company's layoff pay plan is unacceptable, he pointed out, because it excludes some 2,200 salaried employees who are union members.

A strike vote of 50,000 International Harvester workers gave the green light by a 98 percent margin. The union's contract expires Aug. 23.

In West Allis, Wis., 1,800 UAW workers walked off the job at the Allis-Chalmers plant to hear a report on the progress of contract negotiations for the firm's six plants. Allis-Chalmers workers at Springfield, Ill., have been on strike since Aug. 8, and workers in the company's other plants have taken strike votes.

Vacation and Travel Decline in Bay State

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (FP).—The third largest industry in Massachusetts—vacation and travel—declined by 11 percent last year. The industry is expected only by textile and electrical machinery, both of which have also suffered declines.

Stork Train

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—A special U. S. Army "stork train" with 12 expectant mothers aboard headed for Leghorn, Italy.

Transfers of the expectant mothers, all wives of American military personnel, were necessitated by the curtailment of facilities at the Army hospital in Salzburg in preparation for the withdrawal of troops from Austria.



LEWIS